



THEATRE ROYAL.
On SATURDAY Evening, January 22, 1780, will be performed, a Tragedy called,

TAMARLANE.

Tamarlane, Mr WOODS;
Moncef, Mr CAUTHERLEY;
And Bajazet, Mr WILKINSON.
Selima, Mrs SMITH;
And Arpafia, Mrs MONTAGUE.
The principal Characters new dressed.

To which will be added, a new Pantomime, never acted here, called
HARLEQUIN FORTUNATUS.
With New Scenery, Machinery, Decorations, &c.

Particularly a new FARMER'S YARD—FARMER'S HOUSE—
LAUNDRY—FARMER'S KITCHEN—DOME SCENE—
View of the MINSTER;
And to conclude with a new PERSPECTIVE VIEW.
Harlequin, Mr CHALMERS;
Damon, with Songs, Mr WOOD;
And the Clown, Mr BAILEY.
Diana, (with a Hunting Song) Mrs HITCHCOCK;
And Colombine, Miss MILLS.

CONCERT HALL.

THE Governors and Directors of the Musical Society, very earnestly recommend Mr Puppo (whose Concert is fixed for Thursday 20th January) to the countenance of the Subscribers, and such Ladies and Gentlemen as frequent the Weekly Concert. The company may be assured, that Mr Puppo will do every thing in his power to render the entertainment agreeable to the Company.

PLAN OF THE CONCERT:

ACT I.
Ghardini, New Overture—from the Opera Starto.
Song, Mrs Corri,—Confusa Abandonata, Bach.
Wanhall Orchestra Piece, where the tune of Highland Laddie is introduced.
ACT II.
Dauaux Battle, for two violins.
Irish Song, Mrs Puppo,—“My lodging is on the cold ground.”
Solo, Mr Schetty, with the Rondo, Paddy Wack.
ACT III.
Solo Concerto, Mr Puppo.
Mrs Corri, New Rondo, by Mr Corri.
To conclude with a full piece of Handel's.
Tickets to be had at Mr Elliot's, Parliament Square; and Balfour's Coffeehouse, price 3 s.
To begin at Seven o'clock.

ITALIAN AND FRENCH.

F. BOTTARELLI, begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that he continues to teach the ITALIAN and FRENCH LANGUAGES, after the most approved and expeditious method.—Messages directed to him at Mrs Shaw's, James's Court, will be duly attended to.
N. B. Mrs BOTTARELLI likewise teaches Ladies the Harpsichord, and Singing.

On Monday next, the 24th of January, will be published,
BY WILLIAM CREECH,
And sold by him, and all the principal Booksellers in Scotland; price 7s. 6d. in boards.

VOLUME FIRST

NATURAL HISTORY, GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

By the COUNT DE BUFFON.

Translated from the French.

Illustrated with above 265 Copperplates, and Occasional Notes and Observations by the TRANSLATOR.
A general account of this work, which is to consist of eight large volumes in octavo, has been given in former advertisements; and a more particular view of it may be seen in an Address to the Public, to be had, gratis, at Mr Creech's shop.
The following contents of this volume will probably be a more powerful recommendation to it than any general encomium.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

The history and theory of the earth. Proofs of the theory of the earth.—Art. 1. Of the formation of planets.—2. Of Whiston's theory of the earth.—3. Of Burnet's theory.—4. Of Woodward's theory.—5. Examination of some other theories, as those of Bourguet, Leibnitz, Scheuter, &c.—6. Geography.—7. Of the formation of strata, or beds, in the earth.—8. Of shells, and other productions of the sea, found in the interior parts of the earth.—9. Of the inequalities upon the earth's surface.—10. Of rivers.—11. Of seas and lakes.—12. Of the ebbing and flowing of the sea.—13. Of inequalities in the bottom of the sea, and of currents.—14. Of regular winds.—15. Of irregular winds, hurricanes, water-spouts, and other phenomena occasioned by the agitation of the sea and of the air.—16. Of volcanos and earthquakes.—17. Of new islands, caverns, perpendicular fissures, &c.—18. Of the effects of rains; of marhes, subterraneous wood and waters.—19. Of the changes of land into sea, and of sea into land.—Conclusion.

The intelligent reader will easily perceive that these curious topics require few copperplates.

N. B. Volume II. will be published in the middle of February, and the subsequent volumes monthly till the whole be finished.
For the encouragement of Subscribers, they will be preferred to the first impressions of the plates, according to the dates of their orders.

This Day is published, Price 2 l. 8 s. neatly bound, (Elegantly printed in eight volumes octavo, with the Arms of the Nobility finely engraved)

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THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND:

CONTAINING

A genealogical and historical Account of all the PEERS of that Kingdom, their descent and collateral lines, births, marriages, and issue, famous actions, &c.

By ARTHUR COLLINS, Esq.

A new edition, corrected, and continued to the present time.

At the above shop was lately published,

ACATALOGUE of upwards of ten thousand volumes of scarce, curious, and valuable Books, in all the branches of literature, now on sale for ready money, at the prices printed in the catalogue.
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JUST imported, and to be sold by WILLIAM SIBBALD and CO. Leith, a parcel of DANTZIG HONEY, in quarter barrels and cags, of excellent quality.

ELISABETH CUTTER.

ANY persons having Claims on the Elisabeth Cutter of Aberlady (belonging to the Messrs Hays), prior to the 8th of March last, are desired to give in notes of the same to John Thomson junior, Leith.

THE SECOND EDITION.

To-morrow will be published,
In One Volume Quarto, Price 20s. 6 d. Boards,
Printed for the Honourable LADY HILL, in St James's Place;
By her appointment, sold by J. DODDLEY, in Pall-Mall, London;
and GEO. REID, Printer, Edinburgh;

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OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON:

CONTAINING
ANIMADVERSIONS on such of the Papers as deserve particular Observation.
IN EIGHT PARTS:

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ARTS, MEDICINE, ZOO-PHYCIS, VEGETABLES,
ANTIQUITIES, MIRACLES, ANIMALS, MINERALS.

By SIR JOHN HILL, M.D.

Acad. Reg. Scient. Bard. &c. Soc.

“Like a rolling stone
“Thy giddy Dullness still shall lumber on,
“Safe in its Heaviness can never stray,
“And licks up every Blockhead in its way.” Dunciad, B. III.

Of the above GEO. REID, at his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market, may be had, just published, price 8 d.

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ESSAY on the TRUTH of the JEWISH RELIGION.
In this Essay it is shown, that the Israelites were a rude people when they first received their religion. It could not, therefore, be their own invention, as it expresses the sublimest ideas of the Divine Nature which the most civilized of men are capable of arriving at; but must have been given to them by Revelation.

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2. EDEN; or, A Complete Body of Gardening. Containing plain and familiar directions for raising the several useful products of a garden, &c. &c. 1 vol. large folio, full of plates.

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Which will begin to be sold by Auction, on Monday the 7th day of February 1780, at that large commodious room immediately above Mr Creech's shop, at the Cross of Edinburgh.

The auction will begin, each evening, at half an hour after six o'clock precisely.

The whole will positively be sold off, if bidders appear, or commissions are given.

Orders from Gentlemen who cannot attend, directed to WILLIAM CREECH, at Edinburgh, or to PETER HILL clerk to the sale, will be executed with fidelity and attention.—It is requested, that when orders are sent, the number of the book in the Catalogue, and a limited price, may be marked; and if a discretionary power is given for purchasing any particular book, it is begged that it may be so expressed, to avoid every possibility of disappointment.

So capital a Collection has not for many years been sold by auction. Public societies, and private gentlemen desirous of improving their libraries, can never meet with a more favourable opportunity, than the present.

Gentlemen will be accommodated with seats, as much as possible, and no improper company will be admitted.

Catalogues will be delivered, gratis, at WILLIAM CREECH'S shop at the Cross, and at all the Booksellers shops in town and country.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscription Charity-School in Black-

friars Wynd, taught by Mr SHAW, was examined on Wednesday the 18th January current, by the Rev. Dr Glog, and the Rev. Mr Randall, in presence of a Committee of the Subscribers.—This school is supported by the voluntary contribution of a number of benevolent persons, and was first opened in the month of June 1778. It is intended solely for the benefit of those poor and destitute children in the city of Edinburgh and suburbs, who are deprived of all the other possible means of instruction, left to wander idly in the streets, and exposed almost to every vice. None are admitted into it who do not strictly and literally fall under this description. Though there are charity schools which have been long established in this city, and have been attended with the most salutary effects, the children of the poor are now so numerous, and the funds already appropriated for their education are so much exhausted, that the establishment of new seminaries of this kind is become a matter not of mere expediency, but of absolute necessity. It is especially at this period, when the number of many destitute children are employed in the service of their country. The Subscribers propose no more by this institution than that the children for whose advantage it is designed should be taught to read distinctly, and be carefully instructed in the first principles of the Christian Religion. The children, at their admission, are presented with a new Bible. The master is provided in a competent salary, a free house and school-house, and is expressly prohibited from receiving any fees or quarterly payments. He has at present under his care seventy poor children, all of whom have been admitted by the direction of the Committee of Subscribers, in consequence of a most particular enquiry into the definite circumstances of each.

We are happy in being able to express the most entire approbation of Mr Shaw's method of teaching, and to assure all who are concerned in this school of his assiduity and fidelity. We have abundant reason to congratulate the Subscribers on the good effects of their benevolence. Many of the children read and spell with great ease and propriety, and have been taught to sing the common Church Tunes; and all of them have made surprising proficiency for the time they have attended the School. Mr Shaw's method of instructing them in the principles of Christianity is uncommonly good, and deserves every peculiar commendation.

Affected with the consideration, that, after all that has been done, the education of a great number of poor children is totally neglected, and, perfectly convinced of the importance of this institution, we think it our duty to recommend it in the warmest manner to the countenance and beneficence of the Public.

Edin. Jan. 19.

WILL. GLOG.

1780.

THOMAS RANDALL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Donations for this useful Charity are received as

formerly, by

Sir William Forbes, Bart. James Hunter, Esq. } Bankers in Edinburgh.
and Company, }
Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay, and Company, }
Robert Scott Moncrieff, Esq. and Company, merchants in Edinburgh.
Mr Charles Wallace merchant, front of the Exchange.
Mr Richard Lake writer in Edinburgh. And,
Mr John Tawie writer in Edinburgh, Treasurer to the Society.

N. B. A General Meeting of the Subscribers, to be held in the Society Hall on Monday next the 24th current, at 8 in the evening; and it is requested all who favour this institution will attend.

COAL to LET

TO LET for any number of years, not exceeding 31, nor less than 21, in the estate of Scaton, nine miles east of Edinburgh, and about one mile east of Prestonpans.

Three valuable SEAMS of COAL, all within the small distance of 29 fathoms and one foot of the surface. The first seam is two feet ten inches, at the depth of ten fathoms. The second is three feet, at the depth of 13 fathoms. The third is four feet, at the depth of 29 fathoms and 1 foot; all of which have very good roofs. The three seams are entirely whole, to the extent of 695 Scotch acres in each seam. The estate was purchased last spring, and trials made by boring, by a very skilful hand, and under the inspection of Mr John Beaumont, late of Newcastle. From the great care and attention he gave, the boring may be depended on. At ten feet from the surface, there is a coal 18 inches, which, after the boring was made, was sunk to find the water-levels line, and to see what rise and dip the coals had; which is not above one yard in sixteen.

From the different qualities, as appeared on burning the borings of each seam, the coals will answer for either foreign or home consumption. A specimen of the last-mentioned coal, may be seen in the house of Mrs Hogg in Port-Seaton.—The lands are bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth, and the extreme part of the coal will not exceed one mile from the harbour of Port-Seaton, which is as commodious as any in the Frith, and belongs to the proprietor of the coal.

The situation is likewise remarkable for making salt, which at present is a very good trade, and makes the small coal as valuable as the great. There are as many houses upon the premises, as will accommodate the work. The tacksmen may have what land he chooses. The country abounds all around with hay and corn.

N. B. The plan of the land, with the boring and report, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the agent, who will receive proposals for a lease.

From the London Papers, Jan. 15.

Camp of St. Roch, December 13. Nothing interesting hath happened during the last week. The enemies continued their fire every day, but did us little or no damage. They are constantly exercising their troops, and have already finished their bastions on the road which leads to the powder magazine, and on Queen Anne's battery. On our side, the works, and construction of barracks, &c. are going forward with alacrity. [The eleventh of December was the day that the accounts from France, by the last Dutch mail, said Gibraltar was taken by surprise.]

Corunna, Dec. 15. Mr John Adams, a member of the American Congress, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France, and Mr Deane, Secretary to the embassy, are just arrived here from Boston, in the French frigate la Sensible. The captain reports, that the English having evacuated Rhode-Island, and withdrawn their troops from New-York, the Americans had taken possession of those two places.

Paris, Jan. 5. They write from Brest, that since the return of Count d'Estaing, the plan of operations which was settled for the next campaign seem to be dropped. According to his report, it is said, the court will determine upon the number of ships and troops to be sent to our island or to North America.

L O N D O N.

This day it was reported in the city, that Admiral Rodney had fallen in with a fleet of merchant-ships, from St Domingo, bound to France, and had taken six or seven sail, and sent them for England: the others slipped away in the night.

This morning some dispatches were received at Lord George Germain's office from Newfoundland.

Yesterday advice was received of the death of the Right Hon. Hans Stancly, Esq; cofferer of his Majesty's household, Governor of the Isle of Wight, treasurer of the British museum, and member for the town of Southampton.

His Majesty will certainly pay a visit to his German dominions the ensuing summer, and hold a conference with the King of Prussia. *Morn. Post.*

Lord N— declared on Tuesday evening at the opera, that he had little doubt of terminating the American disputes in as satisfactory a manner as those of Ireland have lately been ended: Being pressed to be more explicit, he gave broad hints of having received overtures from deputies which have arrived in Europe from the Congress for the purpose of reconciliation on any terms. *Id.*

It is whispered that a majority in the Cabinet have requested a great person to assert his prerogative, and dismiss from the Lieutenantcy of counties, and the command of militia, those open and avowed enemies, who under the mask of raising grievances, are attempting a revolution of the State. *Id.*

Advices are said to have been received yesterday from Admiral Hyde Parker, in the West Indies, containing an account of his having taken four or five ships of war in those seas, commanded by M. de la Motte Piquet, and being the remainder of Count d'Estaing's fleet, which were met by him on their return from Georgia; together with more than 20 French and Spanish transports, at Porto Rico, which place is also said to have submitted to the British arms. Three other French ships are reported to have made their escape during the siege.

These advices, which are said to have been brought by Captain Paisley, of the Sybil, who is arrived from Lisbon, were communicated to him, according to the reports, by the master of a Dutch ship from St Eustatia, who adds, that M. de la Motte Piquet himself escaped by running his ship on shore. Another account makes the number of ships taken to be seven sail of the line, and that the French Admiral lost his life on the occasion. These advices are said to be further confirmed by Captain Trollop, of the Kite cutter, but through what channel he received them, is not mentioned. Upon the whole, they do not seem to have obtained much credit; and if there be no better authority for them than a Dutch trader, they may, we fear, be reduced to the same class with many other accounts of the like kind; a mere design of some speculative traders upon our funds.

The arrival of the Kite cutter from Faro has given rise to two other reports, one that the siege of Gibraltar is raised, the other that Cadiz is taken; but whatever may be the contents of the dispatches brought by Captain Trollop, they as yet remain a secret, from whence some as hastily infer that they must be bad.

A letter from an officer of the Dock Yard at Bombay, says, "We are become the wonder of the Eastern World, having eight different docks, in each of which we can clean or repair two ships of the line. The French look upon us with an envious eye, and I really think we should have been attacked by sea and land, if Pondicherry had not fallen. But now we are very strongly fortified; new batteries of 12, 18, and 24 pounders, of a peculiar erection, are made on Old Woman's Island, which entirely commands the mouth of the harbour."

The American war, after the taking of Carolina (which it is not doubted is accomplished long ere this) is to be merely defensive, except as to their trade, which will be more effectually cut off than ever; Government having appointed cruizers at the entrance of all their ports and strong garrisons from Savannah to Halifax. By this plan of operation, the fatal and destructive measures of carrying on war by detachments, in such an extensive country as America, will be avoided, and the lives of many thousand soldiers and subjects be spared in this unfortunate contest: add to this, the end of war will be readily accomplished, as by only blocking up the ports of America, our troops may be employed offensively against our natural enemies, the French and Spaniards, in all parts of the world, it not being doubted that our fleets will be full a match for them in another campaign.

The Jamaica papers make mention of an intended expedition against the Spanish settlements in the gulph of Mexico.

If the eyes of the people of France had not been blinded by the mock compliments paid to the supposed victories of D'Estaing, and the utmost art had not been used to smother the disgrace at Savannah, there would have been an actual insurrection in France. All discourses on political subjects are forbid under pain of death, and spies to watch the expressions of the people are placed in every city, town, and village.

The following persons of distinction in the American ar-

my fell before Savannah: Mr Edward Rutledge, brother to the Governor, Mr Charles Motte, and Mr Price, son to the Attorney-General of Georgia. Mr Rutledge is thought to have been the person who planted the American colours on one of the redoubts, and received his death-wound from Capt. Taws, just before he was killed himself. Count Polaski survived his wounds some days, but died of a fever in consequence of them.

From the date of Captain Clerk's account from Kamiskatka of the death of Captain Cooke, and of his intention to pursue his route for the discovery of the North-West passage, we must with regret conclude that he has failed in the attempt, or we should have heard of him at least in the North seas long ere this, if not have congratulated him on his actual arrival.

If Captain Clerk should have failed in his attempt to discover the North-West passage, he will have been obliged to turn again to the Southward, to make the best of his way home through the Indian ocean, and in that case it will be at least these two years before we can expect his return to England.

Yesterday, orders were sent down to Portsmouth for three frigates (which the Admiral is to appoint) to sail immediately to cruise off Dunkirk, to prevent the privateers coming out, or their carrying any prizes into that port.

Press warrants are to be issued out in the course of next week, in order to man those ships which are ready to come out of the several docks of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham.

We are assured, that every dollar of the property taken at Ono was the King's property. No private property of any sort was taken.

A private letter from Berlin mentions, that great warlike preparations are carrying on there, and particularly speaks of the extraordinary diligence in getting ready field equipage and carriages.

It is reported, that the King of Prussia has declared to the French Minister at his Court, &c. that he is determined to support his faithful ally, the King of Great Britain, in his German and Hanoverian possessions, against all powers who may attempt to invade his rights therein.

It is calculated that the Dutch have 4000 sail of merchantmen, great and small, in their trades to the different parts of the world. The British have now 600 armed ships of all rates at sea; 300 of them belong to the navy, and 300 are privateers. If there should be a war between England and Holland, fifty men of war and privateers stationed in the Channel, would, in six months time, take almost half the ships in their merchants service, as they must pass through it, wherever they are bound, except, indeed, to the northward, where they have but little trade.

The following is said to be an authentic account of the circumstances preceding the capture of the Dutch ships by Commodore Fielding. Sir Joseph Yorke, about the 14th of December, presented a private Memorial to the Stadtholder, in which was explicitly set forth the determination of our Court at all events to persist in searching their ships. No answer was given to this. The 28th of the same month a Cabinet Council was held at Buckingham house, upon the conduct to be pursued. Lord North was for avoiding any thing that would probably involve the nation in a war with Holland; Lord Hillsborough and Lord Amherst were of the same opinion: but the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sandwich, and Lord George Germain contended, it is said, strongly, that if the Dutch were permitted to supply the French in the manner they then would, we should feel all the disadvantages of a war without any of its returns; that it was consequently better to act a firm manly part, and continue to search; but at the same time to avoid a war as far as possible, provided the still more essential object was not given up. There is reason to suppose this opinion was acquiesced in: Orders were immediately sent to all the King's ports.

With due submission to their Lordships who compiled the last public prayer for success to his Majesty's arms, a well-wisher to his Majesty's person and government thinks it would be more proper, instead of the words "rebellious subjects in America," to substitute "all his Majesty's rebellious subjects at home and abroad," for it is well known there are as many at home as across the Atlantic.

The following sums have been remitted to North America, of which no account has been given to Parliament:

In 1775	—	L. 408,809	
1776	—	799,973	
1777	—	1,052,060	Total 3,796,543
1778	—	1,535,701	

The accounts of the sums remitted in 1779 have not yet been presented to Parliament, therefore the remittances of that year are not yet known.—Though the foregoing is held out as extraordinary, it appeared the Session before last, when the matter was agitated, that the accounts were to come in from so many different quarters, some of which were not received, it was impossible to settle, but as fast as they came to hand they would be attended to.

The river is now so full of ice, that should the frost last a few days longer, the navigation must be entirely shut up.

The ships that are at moorings in the river are getting chains to secure them, in lieu of their cables, which are so liable to be cut by the ice.

The following Proclamation appeared in the supplement of the Jamaica Mercury of November 6. 1779, which plainly proves that the island of Jamaica was, at that time, not only thought to be in a sufficient state of defence by the inhabitants, but that an offensive expedition against the enemy was actually preparing:

By the KING,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N,

WHEREAS a number of volunteers are wanted for an expedition, in which they may easily acquire riches and honour, and be of essential service to their country: And whereas, we are desirous to give every encouragement to all able-bodied men, not now belonging to any corps in our service, or to any of our ships of war, who shall engage in this expedition; we hereby make known, that they shall be allowed pay with our other troops the accustomed rations, and the plunder impartially divided. And as it is necessary that these volunteers should, for a time, be under military command, they will be divided into companies; the rank and pay of Captain given to the gentleman, during the service, who shall procure twenty-five; of Lieutenant to the gentleman who shall procure fifteen; and of Ensign to the gentleman who shall procure ten able-bodied men.

And we hereby promise, That, so soon as the end of this expedition is accomplished, the volunteers shall be returned to their homes, there to enjoy the fruits of their public spirit and successes.

Those who incline to offer themselves from leeward, for this essential service, may repair to Head Quarters; and those from windward to Roger Shakespeare, Esq; Regulating Captain for Kingston and the windward parishes.

Witness. His Excellency JOHN DALLING, Esq; &c. &c.

P R I C E O F S T O C K S, JAN. 15.	
Bank Stock, —	South Sea Stock, shut.
4 per cent. con. 61½ a £.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, —	Ditto New Ann. —
3½ per cent. 1758, shut.	Ditto 1751, shut.
3 per cent. con. shut, 60½ ex div.	India Stock, 141½ a £.
3 per cent. red. —	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —	India Bonds, 26 a 27 Prem.
Long Ann. shut.	Navy Bills, 11½ disc.
— Ann. 1777, 5½.	Lot. Tick. —
Ditto 1778, shut.	Subscription, —
Ditto 1779, —	Exchange Bills, 8 a 9 s.

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, January 15.

"Nothing can induce the Dutch to declare war against us, in consequence of the late capture of their shipping by Commodore Fielding, but to wipe off what may be deemed a stain upon their flag, or to secure the right to carry on the trade of France while she is at war with us. But the States General are too wise to sacrifice the happiness of peace to a war, which they are penetrating enough to see cannot be justified by either equity or policy. The honour of their flag was not attacked by us; we paid it that respect that was due to the ensign of a sovereign power; we politely asked leave to do that, which, for ages, we claimed as a right; and, without controul, exercised that right, which was acknowledged and submitted to by all Europe. The Dutch, in the late instance, attempted to dispute our right, and, with their cannoons, endeavoured to prevent our men from searching, in a peaceable manner, the transports under the protection of their flag. Fired upon in the execution of an ancient right, we returned the fire, and the Dutch struck to the superiority of our force. Here no intention appeared to offer insult to their flag; here no insult whatever was offered to it. Though, perhaps, according to strict justice, we might have detained the ships that had fired upon us, we yet considered them as the property of a State in amity with Great Britain; and, consequently, would by no means impede their progress, but desired they would hoist their colours again, and then returned them the salute which they were bound to give our flag. The Dutch honour has by no means suffered, unless it be in having themselves violated treaties, and in their being the aggressors. They, therefore, ought not; and, consequently, it is to be presumed, will not plunge into a war, for which we have not given the least provocation.

To suppose that the States will commence hostilities with us, in order to secure to themselves the trade of the belligerent powers, would be absurd. If they declare war, it must bring on a general one, and then there will be no such thing as a neutral power in Europe, whose commerce is of any consequence. The States General, therefore, would only throw open their own trade to the depredation of our privateers, and of those who should and must become our allies; and all they could hope to gain would be reprisals, commodities for which no wise sovereign will ever go to war.

"Hence we may reasonably conclude, that a war with Holland is at present very little to be apprehended. The Dutch have no incentive, from ambition, to quarrel with their neighbours; their possessions are as great as they can wish, or at least as they can support. Avarice, or a spirit of commercial monopoly alone, can ever determine them to have recourse to the sword; but their counsels bear too much the stamp of wisdom for us to suppose that they will draw it, when it can only defeat the purpose for which it is judged proper to unsheathe it. The honour of the flag is, with the Dutch, and indeed with all nations, but a secondary consideration; for we wish to see it respected, only that it may thereby be a protection to our commerce: And when commerce is to be sacrificed to mere punctilio, every trader holds up his hands, and earnestly prays for peace at all events."

I N T E L L I G E N C E F R O M L L O Y D ' S.

Portsmouth 11. Jan. The Namur, Courageux, Centaur, and Thunderer, are come up to Spithead.

Admiral Evans has hoisted his flag on board the Arrogant at Spithead, being appointed to command here in the absence of Admiral Pye.

The Alexander of 74 guns, sheathed with copper, is gone out of harbour to Spithead.

Just now sailed his Majesty's ships Buffalo, Warwick and Santa Margretta; Swallow, Ranger, and Hinchinbrook sloops; with the 9 East Indiamen for the Downs.

A Jamaica paper, received by the West-India mail, dated the 6th of November, has the following article. The under-mentioned ships are taken by Admiral Hyde Parker's squadron, viz. 1 pollacre. 3 frigate built ships, with provisions for sixteen sail of the line for nine months. 3 rich merchant ships. 1 large ship (an old 50 gun ship.) 1 snow and sent into Barbadoes. 1 large frigate built ship. 3 rich merchant ships. 2 Americans with lumber and provisions, and sent into Antigua.

Of the accounts which have lately come from Glasgow, concerning the extraordinary cold observed there in the course of last week, we have procured the following particulars, upon which the public may entirely depend:

At one o'clock, on Thursday morning, the 13th inst. a very accurate Thermometer, graduated according to Fahrenheit's scale, when exposed at a high north window in the College court, pointed to 6 degrees above 0, and in five hours afterwards to 0. The same instrument was then taken out, and laid on the surface of the snow in the Observatory park, in which situation the mercury sunk to 13 degrees below 0.

At seven o'clock, on Thursday evening, the Thermometer, in its first situation, pointed again to 0. From this time, till after sun-rising on Friday, observations were taken every half hour with four Thermometers, two of which were laid upon the snow, and two exposed freely to the air. The two last gave at one time, during the night, 14 degrees below 0, and the two first 23 degrees below the same point of the scale; extremes of cold which may truly be considered as a great novelty in this country.

As the cold turned more and more intense, the air settled, and became perfectly calm; and, though a kind of haze

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was discernible around the horizon, yet not a cloud was to be seen, and the stars shone with a full and steady light.

On Friday, before noon, a change began; and that state of the atmosphere, so dismal, and so unfriendly to animal and vegetable life, at length gave way to the more kindly temperature of the climate.

On Tuesday the 18th, Lady Ross Baillie was safely delivered of a daughter.

Monday last, died here, Thomas Rigg of Morton, Esq;

Yesterday being the day appointed for celebrating her Majesty's birth-day, the great guns were fired from the castle, the same was observed as a holiday at the banks and public offices, and the evening concluded with a brilliant Assembly, though it was not near so crowded as usual on this occasion, it being with difficulty that they could make up three sets. There was a great want of young gentlemen; and it was particularly observed, that very few of the gentlemen of the law attended. The Assembly was opened by the elegant Lady W—e and Mr R.

Yesterday, and this day, the regiment of West Fencibles arrived at Leith from their different places of cantonment at Dundee, &c. The head quarters is at present fixed at Leith; a company is stationed at Musselburgh; others at Tranent, Prestonpans, and Dunbar.—The report still gains ground, that this regiment will soon be joined by others, in order to protect our coasts against any depredations that may be attempted by the enemy.

On Saturday last the Peggy, Rymer, from Leith for Aberdeen, was put ashore and wrecked on the sands of Belhelvie. The crew and part of the cargo are saved.

We hear from Haddington, that, on Monday last, there was a very respectable meeting of gentlemen, to take into consideration the internal defence of the county, when a letter from Lord Stormont, one of the Secretaries of State, was laid before them. From this letter it appeared, that Government proposed to furnish arms, and allow the county to raise men, on condition that the officers were all named by his Majesty, but that the men were to receive no pay, except when in actual service. The meeting appointed a Committee to consult with the gentlemen of other counties concerning this matter; and it seemed to be the general opinion, that three hundred men should be raised on the terms mentioned in Lord Stormont's letter.

We hear from the same place, that the only Candidates to represent that district of burghs, in place of Col. Maitland, are, Mr Charteris younger of Amisfield, and Charles Fergusson, Esq; merchant in London. It is said, that Dunbar and North Berwick have declared for Mr C. and Jedburgh and Lauder for Mr F. so that the chief contest will be for Haddington; but it is reported, that out of twenty-five members of Council, fifteen have already declared for Mr C. North Berwick is the returning burgh on this occasion.

A few days ago, a merchant of this city received the following anonymous letter. As it is of a very singular nature, and shews the author to be possessed of the strictest honour, we beg leave to insert it *verbatim*:

"Sir, A gentleman who recollects his owing you a very small debt, but very long ago, sends you inclosed a note, which does more than pay both principal and interest.
"12th January 1780."

The following is a copy of a sign board in a small town in Lancashire:

JAMES WILLIAMS, parish clerk, sexton, town cryer, and bellman—makes and sells all sorts of haberdasheries, groceryes, &c. likewise hair and wigs dress, and cut, in the shortest notice.

N. B. I keeps an evening school, wear I teach at reasonable rates, reading, writing, and singing.

N. B. I play on the hooboy occasionally, if it be wanted.

N. B. My shop is next door, were I bleed and draw teeth, and shoe horses, with the greatest skill.

N. B. Children taught to dance, if agreeable, at 6 pence a week, by me, J. Williams, who buy and sell old iron, and coals.—Shoes clean'd and mended.

N. B. A hat & par tokens to be cudgelled for, the best 5, on Shrove Tuesday. For perticulers enquire within, at the horse shoe and bell, near the church on tother side the way.

N. B. Look over the door for the sign of the 3 piddons.

N. B. I sells good ayle, and some times cyder.—Logins single men.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 7.

"Our weavers are again set to work: Industry will take the place of laziness and indolence. The new acts passed in our country in Britain, together with those that are promised by the North, will enrich Ireland. That with regard to the importation into Britain of black cattle, I hope will not be opposed by the Scots, when the English have acted so generously in the woollen branch. Three capital merchants in this place are beginning a broad cloth manufactory."

When benevolence and humanity are the distinguishing characteristics of any public society, individuals are induced to take a generous concern in its advancement and prosperity.

The liberal plan upon which the PANTHEON of this city has its foundation, and has been uniformly conducted, rendered the institution at once respectable, instructive, pleasing. The budding genius has there an ample field to blossom into maturity, and the rising sparkles of elocution are kindled into an oratorical flame.

By the generous proposal of the Directors of the Pantheon, the collections procured from a genteel and crowded audience, were devoted to the support of the honest and industrious poor in and about this city; the Managers of the beg leave, in this public manner, to testify their full sense of so seasonable a donation which their treasures have received.—It may give pleasure to the gentlemen present in that seminary of elocution, to be informed, by the assistance of the benevolent, the managers for the poor have been enabled to issue supplies to many destitute families, and, at one particular period, no less than individuals got a proportional allowance for some weeks. At present the funds are so limited as to prevent from being extended to many objects who would be entitled to assistance, which renders the present support from the Pantheon equally seasonable and useful.

Edinburgh, Jan. 18. 1780.

I have read with particular pleasure, and no small delectation, a LETTER just published, addressed to the People of Laurencekirk, on occasion of that village be-

ing created into a free and independent burgh of Barony. Many extracts might be made, with great propriety, from this valuable performance. At present, we must content ourselves with the following:

"THIS Letter has swelled to a much greater length (I hope not improperly nor unprofitably) than I intended.—I am now to conclude with a few words on the greatest point of all, RELIGION.—I am no professor of zeal, but I entertain a most hearty reverence for the Christian faith, and am convinced, that without religious principles there can be no complete and true happiness either here or hereafter.—If I knew any better lessons of wisdom, virtue, and happiness, than those which we find, and I have partly recited, from the Bible, I should point them out for your instruction; but in all the course of my reading and study I can discover none to be compared with them.—In the most simple, and at the same time the sublimest style, the Proverbs of Solomon contain a perfect system of moral knowledge, human and divine.—Study them, and you need not regret that you are unlearned men.—Put in practice their precepts, and you will have no cause to repine that you have not been born to fortunes, or are not possessed of superfluities.—The distinctions of sects and parties are truly immaterial.—In the important and essential points, Christians, without distinction, are agreed; and the sense of free and reformed countries has at length discovered, that men may differ in points of controversy, without the least disturbance to public peace or private intercourse, friendship and harmony in society.—There is only one religious tenet, too prevailing among us, which I cannot forbear to censure.—I mean, the notion of being saved merely by faith, and a certain set of abstract opinions, without regard to morals or good works.—I say, I cannot forbear my censure of it, because I think it is founded on conceited ignorance and absurdity, which cannot be consistent with true religion, and is nothing better than enthusiasm.—There are eight admirable lines in Hudibras which refute and expose this notion better than twenty dissertations, and therefore you shall have them:

"Morality, which both the saints
"And wicked too cry out against,
"Cause Grace and Virtue are within
"Prohibited degrees of kin;
"And therefore no true saint allows
"They shall be suffer'd to espouse:
"For Virtue's impious, if it's rooted
"In Nature only, and not imputed."

"I have heard my grandfather (who was a sagacious and a very good man) explain his opinion of moderation in religious differences by a parable, as wise old men were wont to do.—He said,—That three men set out on a journey to a remote fair, where none of them had ever been, and where they had very interesting business to do. The names of the three travellers were Peter, John, and Alexander.—They proceeded for many days in good humour and great harmony.—At length they came to a place where three roads parted.—A question arose about the right road, and a warm debate ensued.—Sandy (who was a fellow of keen spirit) opened first, and insisted, that they should go by the right-hand road.—He had been well assured, by travellers of undoubted veracity, that it was an excellent road, and the only one they could go with any safety.—The other two joined in objecting violently.—They had the best information, to which they yielded entire faith, that to go by that road was certain destruction.—There was a deep river to pass by a muddy ford, which none ever attempted, without either turning back, or perishing.—Peter (cunning, and ambitious to take the lead) contended, that they should go straight on by the middle road, as the only practicable one, for which assertion he had infallible authority.—The other two again joined in condemning this road as utterly impassable.—They owned, that it was the straightest road, as the other two branched from it; and confessed, that it led to a bridge on the river;—but the bridge had been erected by a rogue, who exacted exorbitant tolls, and had executed the work in so insufficient a manner that no traveller was in safety to pass by it.—John (who was very honest, but headstrong and undeviable) maintained, that the left-hand road was the right way:—That the bridge was damnable dangerous, and it would be vulgar and indecent for men of their figure in the world to be seen trotting through a nasty ford; even suppose it to be safe.—He had not undertaken so important a journey without due inquiry, and good information.—By the road he proposed they would turn the river altogether, and travel through a delightful country.—Many obvious reasons were urged against this round-about way;—and, in short, the travellers, after hot disputes, and some blows, proceeded each by the road he liked best.—They were surprised to meet one another in perfect safety, and very good season, at the market.—They were again sworn friends, laughed at the folly of their contention, and all of them made an excellent good market.

"The sum of my admonitions is this, That the three great blessings of this life are, HEALTH, PEACE, and COMPETENCE.—The first you may enjoy to old age, by a life of piety, virtue, and temperance.—The second, every well-tempered man among you will possess, with the leave of your wives, who I know are generally very good women.—The third will be a certain and gracious reward of your frugality and honest industry.—That you and your posterity, for ages to come, may enjoy these blessings, is the hearty wish and fervent prayer of," &c.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

It has been the study of the wisest of all ages, to promote and encourage those amusements most, which, at the same time they unbend and relax the mind, improve and strengthen the understanding; for which reason, amongst the number of those which have always ranked in the highest esteem, the Drama has, very justly, with universal consent, been allowed the foremost place; as the most instructive, entertaining, and rational.—Indeed, so evident has been the truth of it, that the more enlightened and refined a State became, the more she encouraged and supported the Stage. The Greek and Roman histories furnish us with ample testimonies in ancient times; and every State of Europe are living instances of the modern. And I may venture to pronounce it as an undoubted certainty, that the more polished and civilized any particular nation at present is, the more estimation is the Stage held in by her. I am led into these reflections, Mr Printer, from the late disagreeable situation of the Theatre in this city, and the present ve-

ry different and brighter prospects of it. I believe it must be allowed, that this nation is as remarkable for its discernment in distinguishing merit of every kind, as it is for its generosity in rewarding it. When Mr Diggs first held the reins of Theatrical government, what countenance and support did he not receive from all ranks of people! How liberally were his endeavours to entertain them rewarded! Whether that liberality was afterwards properly applied, or not, is foreign to my purpose. All I contend for is, that while he, or those since him, at the head of the Theatre, have discharged their duty, the Public, in return, have amply repaid them. Nay, even last season, they gave the strongest testimonies of their support; and it was not till after repeated instances of misconduct, they gradually withdrew their protection, when they saw it could answer no salutary end.

[To be continued.]

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE compliment paid by his Excellency General Prevost to the 2d battalion of the 71st, is such a compensation of sweet and sour, that it became a question in a company where I lately sat, which of the ingredients predominated. Describing the gallant attack of Major Graham on the French camp, 24th September, he proceeds thus: "The enemy had been at work," &c. Our loss, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 3 rank and file, killed."—[See Mercury of January 1, bottom of first page.]

This, I believe, was the first time that the Highlanders were ever considered as unfit for the execution of that service to which their country had appointed them. It contains such a reflection on their military discipline, that, I hope, his Excellency was prompted to pronounce it, more from the principles of sometimes groundless suspicion, than the more firm-established dictates of experience. My memory does not present me with any instance where those troops have been rendered remarkable for tramping under their feet the sacred principles of military discipline, on any such occasion. Conscious, however, of my countrymen's not meriting any disrespectful reflections, I am fully persuaded that his Excellency intended none, notwithstanding the bulk of that number who are of a different opinion. But either from my want of penetration, or the inaccuracy of the accounts published, I am not able to reconcile the different parts of that day's action. According to every point of view in which I can place the above paragraph, it appears that no part of the Highlanders were along with Major Graham on the 24th of September; yet, on turning to the list of the killed, we find the subaltern here mentioned to be the amiable and gallant Lieutenant Henry Macpherson, of the first battalion of the 71st regiment, to whose father the friends of genius and poetry are so much obliged for his elegant composition in the Gaelic language. If the Highlanders lay concealed behind the barracks, according to every idea I can form of military manœuvres, their officers must have been along with them there; yet the only officer killed in the action under Major Graham is of that corps. I would be obliged to any of your correspondents who are better acquainted with these affairs, to reconcile these seeming contradictions.

I am, &c.

A HIGHLANDER.

HADDINGTON, JAN. 17. 1780.

THE justices of the Peace and Heritors of the county of Haddington having met, and deliberately considered a copy of Lord Stormont's letter, transmitted to this county by the Lord Advocate, relative to the plan for arranging the force of the county in general for the internal defence thereof, came to the following resolutions:

I. That it is absolutely necessary that something should be done for the internal defence of the county; and that the thanks of the Meeting should be given to the Lord Advocate, for his attention to a matter of such public concern.

II. Some difficulties having occurred with regard to the conditions mentioned in Lord Stormont's letter, the Meeting appoint the Committee formerly named to correspond with the Lord Advocate upon that matter, and authorise the said Committee to meet with the other Committees in Scotland, to consider whether an application should be made to Parliament for a militia, or in what manner the internal defence of the county should be arranged: And appointed an extract of these resolutions to be published in the Edinburgh newspapers.

Extracted from the Minutes by,

ALEX FRASER, Clerk.

By Order of the Justices of the Peace of the Shire of Edinburgh,

Met at their Quarter Sessions the 10th of December last.

THE said JUSTICES are appointed to meet at a Quarter Session, to be held by them upon Monday the 24th of January current, at twelve o'clock of the day, within the Inner Session-house, Edinburgh, in order to take into consideration the report of a Committee of their number, relative to the fixing regulations to be observed betwixt the Master Tailors within the shire of Edinburgh, and their journeymen; and the keepers of flats or houses of call for journeymen Tailors out of work.

A CORNETCY to be SOLD in the 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

For particulars, apply to Robert Trotter writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

ENGLISH APPLES.

JUST arrived from Kent, after a short passage, a Cargo of APPLES in excellent order, consisting of a great variety of kinds for table use and baking, with a few Pears. Selling next door to the Weigh-house, Leith.

A SALE of LANDS in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh, Containing COAL.

To be peremptorily SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 27th January 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of WARDIE and WINDLESTRAWLEE, part of the Estate of Innerleith, as lately divided from the remaining parts of that estate; lying within a mile of the City of Edinburgh, upon the north side of the turnpike-road leading from Leith to Cramond, and reaching from that road to the sea-side.

These lands consist of 154 Scots acres, all nearly inclosed; they command an extensive prospect of the frith of Forth and country adjacent; contain many delightful situations for building; and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member to serve in parliament for the county of Mid-Lothian.

The present rent of the estate, which is under lease to one substantial tenant, is 314l. including 5l. paid annually by the Town of Edinburgh, as an equivalent for the extension of the duty of 2 pennies on the pint: And the tenant pays also the minister's stipend, without allowance.—But as these lands have been inclosed since the current tack was granted, (which contains a breach in the event of a sale, upon giving twelve months previous notice) a very considerable rise of rent may reasonably be expected.

A valuable Coal has lately been discovered upon the estate. For the encouragement of those intending to purchase, the upset price will be 7000l.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet; to whom any person desirous of making a private bargain may apply.

Ships.	Belonging to.	ARRIVED.	Where.	Cargo.
Ships.	Belonging to.	ARRIVED.	Where.	Cargo.
Felton,	Abelour,	Robertson,	Alemouth,	grain.
Argo,	Carroll,	Nicol,	Methill,	grain.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

Ships.	ARRIVED.	Where.	Cargo.
Jan. 15. Jeanie,	M'Kellar,	Dublin,	goods.
16. Nancy,	M'Kinlay,	Dublin,	goods.

Ships.	MAILED.	For.	Cargo.
14. Belona,	M'Lean,	on a cruise,	ballast.
Royal Oak,	Watson,	Irvine,	goods.
14. Alexander,	Bain,	Jamaica,	goods.
Blagrove,	Thomson,	Jamaica,	goods.
Betty,	M'Dougall,	Antigua,	goods.
16. Atlantick,	Dublin,	Dublin & Antig.	tobacco.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Thursday the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the house of Mrs Ritchie, on the shore of Leith, A Quantity of belt Dantzig 3 and 2 inch FIR PLANK of different lengths, and two feet FIR TREENAILS. The articles will be shown betwixt and the day of sale, by Robert Dryburgh, shipbuilder, Leith.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JOHN JAMIESON of Langside are desired to meet within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Tuesday next the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to consider some matters of importance relative to their security and payment. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ROBERT MACLIESH Brewer in Dunbar. THE Trustees for the Creditors of the said ROBERT MACLIESH have ordered a dividend of the funds arising from his heritable and moveable estate, to be paid by Sir William Forbes, James Hunter and Company, bankers in Edinburgh, at the term of Candlemas first, when the creditors are desired to apply for their payment. By order of the Trustees, JOSEPH FOREST.

OLD TENEMENTS, And a LARGE AREA for BUILDING UPON, TO BE SOLD.

I. TO be SOLD, A LARGE TENEMENT to the street, on the south side of the head of the Canongate, lying between Watton's of the west, and Miln's Land on the east, of about 44 feet front to the street, with several Houses backward, having vents in the west gavel of Miln's Land.
II. A TENEMENT, called Miln's Back-Land, with a large AREA adjoining, measuring in length 243 feet from north to south, by 44 feet breadth, with a Dwelling-house, Work-shop, and Shades; also, a range of Houses on the east side of Watton's close; bounded by the said large area on the east, in length 844 feet, by 184 feet in breadth.
III. The Two uppermost Storeys of a Tenement to the street, immediately above Watton's close.
The present rental of the foregoing subjects is 951. sterling.
N.B. There is good stone for rubble building in the ground of the foregoing large area.
For particulars, apply to Francis Anderson writer to the signet, St John's Street.

GRASS PARKS to LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Candlemas first, several GRASS INCLOSURES at PITFIRANE, upon the high road, about a mile west from Dunfermline, consisting of between two and three hundred acres, in such quantities, and for such length of time, as shall be agreed upon.
For particulars, apply to William Jamieson, factor at Pitfirane, who will show the grounds.

GRASS PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup, at the house of Barnet, upon Monday the 14th February next, the PASTURAGE, till Christmas next, of some PARKS lying at King's Cramond, as lately possessed by George Marshall.
For particulars, apply to Mr Muir writer to the signet, Brown's Square.

A FARM in Selkirk-shire to LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at the term of Whitunday next, The Farm of ELIBANK, as presently possessed by John Murray.
Proposals for a lease to be given in to John Robertson Commissary of Peebles, any time between and the first day of March next.

FARMS in ROXBURGHSHIRE to LET.

THE following FARMS, lying in the parish of Sticheil, and thire of Roxburgh, viz.
QUEENSCAIRN, STICHEIL MILL.
BAILIE-KNOW, EASTFIELD of STICHEIL;
To be LET for such number of years as shall be agreed on; the entry to be at Whitunday next 1780.
Signed proposals to be given in betwixt and the 1st March, to Mr John Pringle writer to the signet, or James Hogarth, at Newton of Eccles, which shall be concealed, if desired.

By ADJOURNMENT.

MEFFRS COLVILES LANDS to be SOLD.
TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th of March next, between the hours of five and six of the afternoon.
The Whole LANDS and others which were purchased by Robert and Peter Colvile, elder and younger of Ochiltree, lying in the parish of Torryburn and thire of Fife, viz. The farm of Muirside; certain Parts of the Lands of Gullanderfoun; the House and Offices presently possessed by Meffrs Colvile; and several parcels of Land lying in and about the village of Torryburn. These lands have been rented at about 2001. sterling; but as they are all out of lease, excepting a very small part, and lie in a populous country, abounding with lime and coal, a very considerable rise of rent may be expected.
They will be exposed to roup in different lots, at or about twenty years purchase.
The purchaser's entry to commence from Martinmas 1779.
The articles of sale may be seen in the hands of John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, or Alexander Keith writer to the signet. David Ireland town-clerk of Culrois, factor upon the estate, will explain particulars, and Dudley Clerk, overseer of the coal-works, will show the lands.

For Montego-Bay, Lucca, and Green Island, JAMAICA.

The CHRISTINA, Robert Bain Master, NOW lying at GREENOCK, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 25th January. The Christina is a fine large ship, mounts 14 carriage guns, and men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to Somersell, Gordon, and Co. merchants, Glasgow, or the Master Greenock.

At RIGA.

The DILIGENCE of Borrowstounness, Alexander Combe Master, will be ready to take on board goods when the season will permit, for Leith, Borrowstounness, and all adjacent places.
Those who want luffage in the above vessel, will please forward their orders with all convenient speed. The master has powers to agree the freight and port of delivery with the shippers. The interest of those who are pleased to order their goods by the above vessel, will be attended to, if desired, on her arrival, by Peter Lawton.

For SALE by Private Bargain at Leith,



The Smack EDINBURGH, lately in the London trade, William Thomson commander, was built at Leith five years ago, all of English oak, 110 tons more or less, with a neat cabin fitted up with twelve beds, and every other necessary for the accommodation of passengers.
This vessel is exceedingly well found, sails very fast in a small draught of water, and will go any where with a clean swept hold.

For further particulars, apply to William Thomson shipmaster, or John Thomson jun. merchant, Leith, who will conclude a bargain, or correspond with any person about said ship.

TO be SOLD by auction, in John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 2d day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon. The following SUBJECTS in Lots:

I. That DWELLING-HOUSE, being the Third Storey of that new-built Tenement of land, called Merchiston's Land, entering by a turnpike at the head of Todrick's Wynd, south side of the street; as presently possessed by Mr Cunningham baker.
II. That DWELLING HOUSE, being the Fourth Storey of the fore-said Tenement, presently possessed by Mr Primrose, surgeon.
III. The GARRET STOREY of the said Tenement, as presently possessed by Campbell.
The progress of writs and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of James Balfour accountant, or John M'Ewan writer in Edinburgh, to either of whom persons intending to purchase may apply.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th of January current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

FOUR LODGINGS or Dwelling-Houses, in that new-built tenement of land, being the second fronting the High Street towards the south, from the Chapel of Ease.

The first Lodging, being the storey off the street, consisting of five rooms, with kitchen, laundry, and two cellars in the ground storey.
The second Lodging or Storey from the street, consisting of four rooms, kitchen; closets, and other conveniences, with two cellars in the ground storey.

The Third Lodging or Storey, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, closets, and other conveniences, with two cellars in the ground storey.
The Fourth Lodging, being the Upper and Garret Storeys, consisting of nine rooms, kitchen, closets, lumber-garret, and other conveniences, with two cellars in the ground storey.

The whole land has the privilege of a good well in the back area, which is common property.—The subjects will be shown by Alexander Adam, the proprietor. The articles of sale and progress of writs are in the hands of Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh, with whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may commune, before the day of sale.
In case the above subjects are not sold, they will be SET, to be entered to at Whitunday next.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the following subjects at Hermitfield and St Leonard's Hill, in the parish of St Cuthberts, and thire of Edinburgh, lying upon the north side of the road leading from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, viz.

I. The House at Hermitfield, with the garden, stable, and other conveniences, presently possessed by Mr Francis Young.
II. The Small House thereto adjoining, presently possessed by Adam Cockburn.
III. The House, with a large Garden and other conveniences, presently possessed by John Bowie.

IV. The House, Stable, Byre, and other conveniences, as also the Garden, and three adjacent Inclosures, extending in whole to about three acres, presently possessed by Mr John White.

V. The House and other conveniences presently possessed by Mrs Elder. And,
VI. The House late possessed by Jean Chalmers.

These subjects hold fee of Heriot's Hospital, for yearly payment of 51. Sterling of feu-duty, being the whole public burghs with which they are affected. Their situation in the vicinity of the King's Park is agreeably romantic, and extremely proper for one or more villas, being within fifteen minutes walk of the Crois of Edinburgh. There are no tacks upon any of the subjects; so that purchasers may have access to them at Whitunday next.

The title-deeds are in the hands of George Andrew writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a bargain, and to whom those intending to become purchasers may apply.

By TRUSTEES for behoof of CREDITORS.

In consequence of an Adjournment, there is to be exposed by public ROUP and SALE, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of March next, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon, jointly, or in such parcels as purchasers shall incline.

ALL and Whole the LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to Mr RORISON of ARDOCH, lying in the parish of Dalry, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of the following particulars, viz.

I. The lands of Ardoch, with the mansion-house, garden, orchard, and offices, possessed by John Milligan, without tack, at a rent of - - - - - L. 60 0 0

II. The lands of Over and Nether Barlaes, possessed by William and David Coltart, per tack, for which a considerable gratum was paid, and at a rent of - - - - - 56 2 4

III. The lands of Ardarroch, Bridgemerk, and Garry-air, houses at Bridge of Ken, and pertinents, possessed by William Ferguson, at a rent of - - - - - 61 11 8

N.B. He paid 1201. of gratum, for a tack of 21 years.

IV. The lands of Culmark, possessed by William Hastines, at a rent of - - - - - 32 2 2

V. The New-mill of Culmark, and lands, possessed by Samuel Carson, at the yearly rent of - - - - - 4 14 2

VI. The lands of Marfaig and Cairnyhill, possessed by Gilbert McCredie, at the yearly rent of - - - - - 28 10 3

VII. The houses and yards in St John's Clanelian, possessed by Alexander and William McNight, at an yearly rent of - - - - - 2 10 0

VIII. A Tannery, Bark-mill, and pertinents, lying in the burgh of New-Galloway, possessed by Samuel Snaw, at a rent of - - - - - 2 10 0

L. 251 18 7
The mansion-house of Ardoch is beautifully situated upon a small lake;—the lands are ornamented, and sheltered with fine old planting of considerable value, and divided into ten different inclosures. They join the lands of Barlaes, which abound with peat, a very scarce and valuable article in that part of the country; and both these farms contain about 1100 acres of good arable and pasture ground.

The other lands of Ardarroch, Culmark, Marfaig, and Cairnyhill, consisting of 1764 Scots acres, lye contiguous, and are pleasantly situated between the river Ken and Black river. There is, on these lands, a considerable quantity of natural and planted woods, with a good corn mill, and public-house at the Bridge of Ken, and are the best relief and pasture lands in the winter season in that part of the country.

The whole lands abound with all sorts of game, particularly black cock and muir fowl. They hold of the crown, are valued in the cess-books at 1.637 Scots, and Marfaig is returned to a half merk land of old extent.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole land estate will be exposed at twenty-five years purchase of the above rents; but if set up in different lots, those lands which have paid gratums will be estimated at a higher value than those which have paid none.

The progress of writs, plan of the grounds, tacks, and articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, and copies of the articles and inventory will be shown by David Newall writer in Dumfries.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th February next, between the hours of five and six afternoon, in different Lots.

The whole TENEMENTS in South and North Leith which belonged to the deceased BISHOP FORBES.—Apply to Mr William Douglas merchant in Leith, who will show the rent-roll, and inform as to particulars; and to Mr Walter Ferguson writer in Edinburgh, who will show the progress of writs and articles of roup.

By ADJOURNMENT. JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 21st day of January 1780, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, The following SUBJECTS in LOTS.

LOT I. All and whole the Lands and Estate of WATERSIDE, and pertinents, with the mansion-house, garden, orchard, and Salmon-fishing in the river of Nith.

Also, The Lands of PENFILLAN, as possessed by John Kerr and William Bell, with the pertinents.

And the Corn, Wheat, and Barley Mill of CAPENOCH, commonly called the KEIR MILL, with the attrited cultures of the same; all lying in the parish of Keir, and thire of Dumfries.

The free yearly rent of the said lands of Waterside is proven to be worth 971. 12s. 10d. sterling, which was valued at 25 years purchase, being L. 2441 0 10

The free teind (which is valued) is 21. 12s. 8d. 10d. and which is valued at 5 years purchase, being

33 3 4 L. 2454 4 2

But the upset price of Waterside, stock and teind is now lowered to

The free yearly rent of Penfillan is 441. 19s. 11d. 3-12ths 10d. and which was valued at 25 years purchase, being

1124 18 5 1/2

The free teind, after deduction of stipend is 101. 2s. 8d. 10-12ths 10d. sterling, which was valued at 5 years purchase, being

50 13 8 1/2

But the upset price of Penfillan, stock and teind, is now lowered to

The free yearly rent of the said corn, wheat, and Barley Mill is 381. 14s. 8d. 10d. and which was valued at 20 years purchase, being

774 13 4

But the upset price of the mill is now lowered to

L. 630

Amounting the upset price of the said whole lands of Waterside, Penfillan, and Keir Mill, to

L. 4030

LOT II. All and whole that LODGING or Dwelling-House, being the fourth storey of that great tenement called Fisher's Land, situated on the south side of the Lawn-market street of Edinburgh, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chamber, to the street, four bed-chambers backwards; with kitchen, closets, cellar, garret, and other conveniences; the proven rent whereof is 361. sterling, and the upset price, at 12 years purchase, was 4321. sterling, but is now lowered to 4001.

The lands of Waterside are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Scarr, with a commanding prospect of that water, and the river of Nith for several miles, and lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten of Sanquhar, and two of Thornhill; and there is a genteel modern mansion-house and offices upon them. The house consists of kitchen, common parlour, servants hall, cellars, and milk-house, in the ground storey; dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, with a dressing-room, and large bed-closet, on the first floor; five bed-chambers and two closets on the second floor; with good garret-rooms over the whole.

The offices are a brew-house, bake-house, coach-house, two stables, a barn, and a byre, with many other conveniences, necessary for the accommodation of a Gentleman's family.—The kitchen-garden contains above an acre of ground. The orchard contains near an acre of ground, is well fenced by barren timber, and stocked with a variety of the best kind of fruit trees. There is also a very considerable quantity of growing timber of different kinds upon these lands; and the greatest part of the whole is inclosed and subdivided, particularly those parts lying adjacent to the mansion-house are subdivided into several inclosures, and planted with hedge-rows. The lands are capable of great improvements, which may be done at an easy expence, as they lie within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kiln, from which a constant supply of what lime may be necessary can be had at a moderate rate.

The mill upon the lands was built at a very considerable expence within these few years, and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but also wheat and barley. There is also a very extensive thirle belonging to this mill.—The purchaser of lot first will have right to the superiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterside, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

John Robson, tenant in Mains of Waterside, will show the lands of Waterside and Penfillan, in lot I. and the house in Edinburgh may be seen at any time.

The title-deeds of the whole, with articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute clerks of session; or William Moffat writer in Edinburgh. Persons wanting to be informed of further particulars, will please apply to the said William Moffat.

LANDS in DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 23d day of February next, between the hours of five and seven o'clock afternoon.

The ESTATE of BRYDEKIRK and CLEUGH-HEADS, lying in the parishes of Annan and Hoddam. This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure. It lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new-built mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations and natural woods around it.—The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway frith, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two short miles of the town of Annan and sea-port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing upon the river of Annan. There are plenty of lime-stones within the grounds, and a servitude of lime-stone upon the estate of Limekilns, which holds of the proprietor of Brydekirk; and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike-road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, pass through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 3001. sterling per annum; but as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superiors, for payment of small feu-duties. The estate of Brydekirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan, will be sold separately from the estate of Cleugh-head, if purchasers shall so incline.

The rental and progress of writs, with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.
The Trustees of Mr Currie Carlyle entreat. That such of his CREDITORS as have not already lodged notes of their claims, will immediately give in the same to the said Alexander Abercromby, or to Thomas Stothart writer in Dumfries, or John Johnston at Pennerfaugh, near Ecclefechan.